





## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

## MAXIMUM PRICE OF SILVER.

London, Nov. 13.  
The silver market is steady. The maximum price fixed by the Government is 47s.

## RACING BAN REMOVED.

London, Nov. 14.  
The Government's ban on winter racing has been removed.

## U. S. CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

Washington, Nov. 14.  
The withdrawal of the newspaper censorship is officially announced.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 16.  
Reuter learns that President Wilson is coming to England shortly.

## AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.  
A telegram from Vienna states that the Lammach Cabinet has resigned.

## THE AALAND ISLANDS.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.  
A delegation from the Aaland Islands has informed the Allies that the Islanders unanimously desire union with Sweden.

## MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.  
A telegram from Budapest states that the Hungarian Government is providing six trains daily for the transport of General von Mackensen's Army.

## RIOTS IN NORWAY.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.  
Syndicalist riots have occurred in Copenhagen and some provincial towns. A number of persons were injured. Many arrests were made.

## ALLIED HELP FOR HOLLAND.

London, Nov. 15.  
Reuter learns that the Allies are taking more energetic steps to relieve the food shortage in Holland, which is the chief cause of the present unrest. The situation is already easier and it is hoped that Allied action will alleviate the gravity of the position.

## A NEW WAR DECORATION.

London, Nov. 14.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian MacPhee announced that it had been agreed that a Star similar to the 1914 Star, but dated 1914-15, be given to all naval men and marines who had served on a warship at sea prior to December 31st, 1915, and to all soldiers and members of the air forces who had served in any war theatre prior to the same date. Nobody would receive the 1914-15 Star as well as the 1915 Star.

## SWISS STRIKE ENDED.

Berne, November 15.  
The strike has ended as a result of the Federal Council's ultimatum that the leaders would be arrested unless work was resumed immediately.

## WOMEN M.P.'S.

London, November 15.  
In the House of Lords the Bill enabling women to sit in Parliament was finally passed. Lord Haldane's amendment permitting Peers to sit in the House of Lords in their own right was rejected by 33 votes to 14.

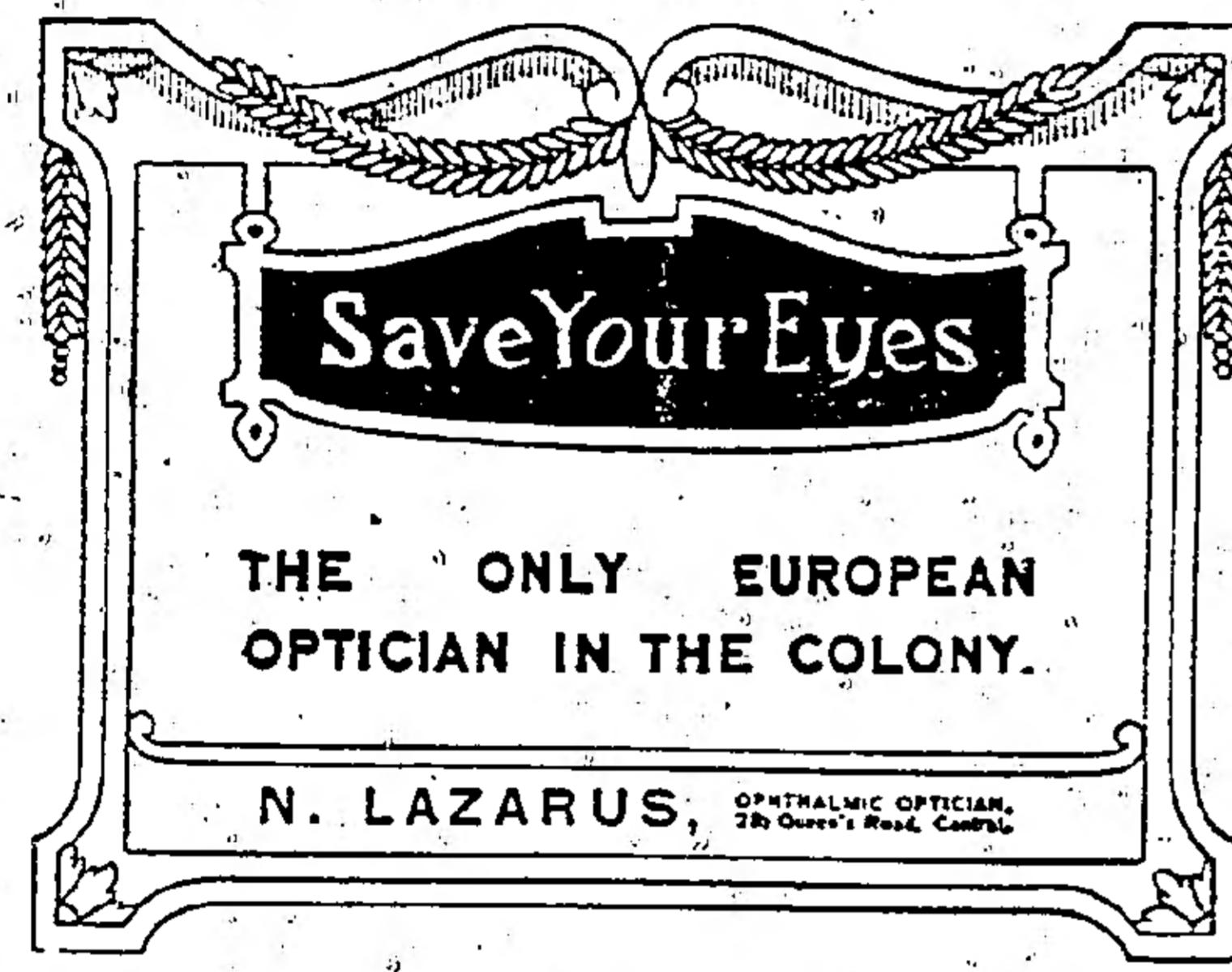
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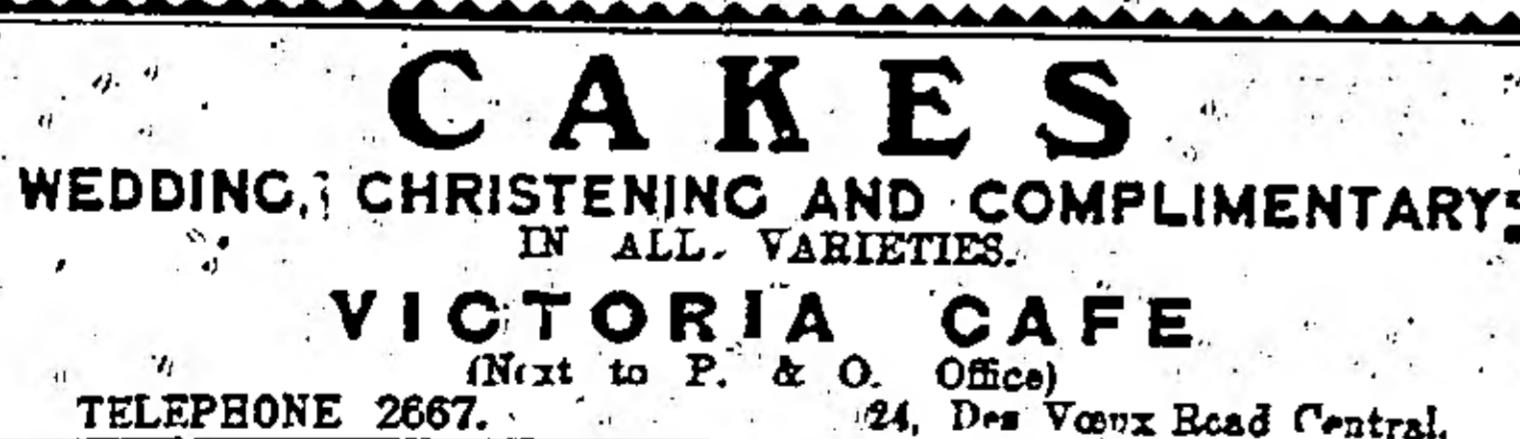
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.



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on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th

at 9 p.m.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

Come and see the Fun	Entirely New Musical Programme presented	"My Lord In Livery" Again	Scots Songs, Dances, Reels, Jigs.
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## NOTICE.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

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TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918.

AT 5.30 P.M.

## NOTICES.

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HONGKONG, 19th October, 1918.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

**DEATH.**  
COPE.—Accidentally killed while flying at Salisbury Plain on September 7th, Captain Gordon Cope R.A.F. (formerly of the staff of Lane Crawford & Co.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cope of Carson House, Finchley, age 27.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918.

**THE REAL VALUE OF VICTORY.**

Now that the actual fighting is over and final peace is only a matter of time, thoughts naturally turn to the problems of reconstruction which await the Imperial authorities. Already, Government spokesmen are beginning to indicate some of the lines along which future reforms will have to be taken in hand. Mr. Lloyd George has mapped out the broad outlines of some of the more pressing issues, while General Smuts, who has a very sane and practical outlook on life, has just been expressing his views on essential features of future administration. It is good to realise that there is a general consciousness that things cannot be allowed to remain where they were, and that a desire is apparent for a speedy handling of the new problems of the future. The first step, and the biggest one—since all else depended on it—has been taken by the securing of victory, but victory over our enemies is not enough. The fruits of our triumph might easily be lost by temporising or muddling during the transition period. That is why the immediate future is bound to be the most critical period of the struggle.

If nations are permitted to drift, if level-headedness is not shown by our leaders at home, the upshot is certain to be an internal crisis of the utmost seriousness. The time calls for clear-sightedness and a practical outlook—in short, for recognition of facts and the application of common sense in dealing with them. Without these essentials, we might easily see re-enacted in Great Britain some of the tragedies which we have witnessed in other countries because of the failure of their political leaders to adjust themselves to the new situation. Delay in facing pressing issues would be the greatest danger of all, for we know how impatient visionaries are and how quickly they are to turn discontent into something far worse. Keeping these points in mind, we are reassured at knowing that there is a marked tendency among the political parties at home to keep a united front until the work of reconstruction is got well in hand, and we can only trust that the present unity will be preserved at any rate until the corner is turned. It is not too much to say that there will be a revolution in Great Britain—a revolution in the deepest and best sense of the word—but if it is to lead to the betterment of the country it must neither be violent nor anarchic. There is plenty of scope for a peaceful regeneration by which the victory for freedom may be turned to the fullest possible advantage. One of the first requirements will be that the future government of the country be taken out of the hands of professional politicians with no true grasp of the needs of the time. The war, we hope, has made that necessity quite clear. What we want is that the best brains of the nation shall be placed at its service and shall direct its future policies. Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Manchester the other day, showed that he had a correct appreciation of the situation. In one of his sentences he said: "I do not know how we could have run the war had it not been for the assistance we have had from men who have been running great businesses; it would have been quite impossible." That is an admission which we trust will never be lost sight of—that it would have been impossible to win the war if business men had not come to the aid of the Government.

We want no more square pegs in round holes. In this war, expert men have been placed at the heads of Departments according to their respective fitness for the posts. That must be the policy of the future. More figure heads are not needed—men who take the credit while others do the work. There has been too much of that in the past, both at home and in our overseas possessions. Let our administrators be those who are qualified for office. Let them co-operate with the people and approach the big issues of the future boldly and without fear. Then we need have no doubt as to what the coming days will bring, for the result will be a better country to live in, a more prosperous and contented people and an era of true understanding between all classes. That will be the heritage won for the British people by the war.

**HONOUR TO WHOM.**

Here in Hongkong, where shipping is the breath of life to us, the warm tribute paid to the Merchant Marine by the Admiralty will no doubt have been read with feelings of the most lively satisfaction. What British mariners have done in this war is known in a general way, but until the veil which screens the doings of the past four years is lifted a little the public can have no real conception of the debt owed to these gallant sons of the sea. The Admiralty, however, necessarily knows all that is to be known about them, and it is therefore only fitting that one of its first pronouncements after the overthrow of the Germans should take the form of a most generous appreciation of the part played by the Merchant Marine. When we look back, we remember that for all too long in the early days of the war the magnificent work done by these men was largely unrecognised, but justice has long since come by her own, and now we have it officially asserted that for the co-operation of the Merchant Marine with the Navy, and its indomitable courage, the German submarine campaign must have attained its object. In other words, the ceaseless devotion of our seamen and their putting of loyalty to the country above all else have saved England from starvation and the Allied Armies from destruction before they ever reached the battlefield. But for their efforts it would have been the Germans, and not the Allies, who are today celebrating victory. Our merchant seamen have written an imperishable page in the history of our Empire and of civilisation.

**THE BETTER WAY.**

That there are extremists of the most dangerous type in England as in all other countries is apparent from some of the remarks made at a Labour demonstration just held in London. One of the speakers said there were revolutionary individuals who wanted immediately to begin to wipe out all authority at the very centre of the Empire. These are the apostles of Bolshevism whose creed is to destroy and never to build up. But we are glad that there are sane-minded men in the British Labour ranks, and one of these is Mr. Smillie, who, in a plea for the observance of constitutional methods, said it was easier to "get what is needed by the ballot than by bloodshed." That is the sensible way of looking at the situation. Great reforms are needed at home—no sane person denies it—but they will never be attained by methods of violence and the abandonment of constituted authority. The discontented border in Russia thought that they would find happiness that way, we have seen to what a terrible state they have reduced their land. Britain may not be a Republic, but that it is one of the most enlightened Democracies of the world is universally conceded. There are ample constitutional means available to effect all the reforms that are good for the country. And only by utilising these can the dreams of a better and happier future be brought to fruition.

**THE GERMAN WAY.**

If there is one thing of which we need to beware at the moment it is German blif. The Hun is beaten, it is true, but he is a very wily brif and if there is a possibility of playing up to the tender side of the Allies he may be counted upon to do so. For example, one of the Berlin newspapers is falling over itself in expressing fulsome praise for the present benevolent attitude of the Entente Powers and America, while Dr. Solf acknowledges to the world the magnanimously promised food relief from the United States. All these things are done with a purpose, we may be sure, just as it is possible that the bloodless Revolution in Germany may well have been engineered, or at least encouraged, by the old regime. His Worship said he was satisfied that defendant had thrown stones at motor-cars. He was also satisfied that a lot of stone throwing at motor-cars going on and it was becoming a serious affront causing great inconvenience. He would fine defendant this time but the next time he would be fined. He would fine him \$1 or two weeks imprisonment.

**DAY BY DAY.**

WE SHOULD FEAR NOTHING SO MUCH AS OUR OWN VICES AND WEAKNESSES.

**TO-MORROW'S ANNIVERSARY.**

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the explosion of enemy Ministers from Athens.

**THE DOLLAR.**

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2 15/16d.

**NO DISEASE.**

There were no cases of notifiable disease notified during Saturday.

**MOTHERS' UNION.**

The monthly meeting of the Mothers' Union at the Helen May Institute on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, will be conducted by Mrs. Kump.

**ACCEPTABLE SOUVENIRS.**

We have received from A. Fong some really splendid photographs of the armistice celebration decorations and illuminations. They are very happy souvenirs of the occasion.

**SAFE-RIFLED.**

A shopkeeper, of No. 28, Wing On Street, reports that between 8:30 p.m. on the 15th and 12 noon on the 16th some person opened his safe by means of a duplicate key and stole therefrom two \$500 notes.

**Fire on a Steamer.**

At about 4 a.m. on the 18th inst. at the a.s. Shinkoku Maru (Capt. T. Kinchiki), of 4,392 tons net, registered, owned by the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, entered Hongkong with fire in a spare bunker among some copper and rubber. The fire was discovered on the high seas on the 16th inst. and the vessel put into Hongkong for assistance. The fire float attended and the fire is not under control at the time of writing.

**HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.**

The re-opening at Kowloon last night of Harmston's Circus drew a very large crowd of spectators, who thoroughly enjoyed the splendid programme presented.

There were some hundreds of soldiers in the audience. The present season will only last a few days, but patrons can rely on seeing a good show, as the very best programmes are to be put on. To-night there is to be an amateur riding contest particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

**HONGKONG ORANGEMEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.**

A special meeting of L. O. L. 802 was held on Wednesday when a speech was made from the chair on the great victory which had been achieved. The toast of the King and the Allied forces was unanimously received. It was resolved to send the following telegram to H. M. the King:

"Hongkong Orangemen in Lodge assembled desire most respectfully to congratulate Your Majesty on victorious prosecution of the war and to assure you of their loyalty."

**STONE-THROWING AT MOTOR CARS.**

A small Chinese boy was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with throwing stones at a motor-car belonging to Mr. Geo. Grimble, at Garden Road, below the Peak Tramway Station, on Saturday at about 2:15 p.m. The chaffinch deposed that he was coming up the road to fetch his master when the defendant and others threw stones at the car. He stopped the car and caught hold of the defendant, put him in the car and proceeded to No. 2 Police Station. On the way he met Sergt. Pest and told him all that had occurred. Sergt. Blackman said there were several complaints that these boys threw stones at cars as they passed by.

Sergt. Pest said that on Saturday he was on duty near Victoria Barracks when he saw the complainant, who told him that the small boy beside him had thrown the stones. He examined the car and found a dent which was recently made.

By the old regime, His Worship said he was satisfied that defendant had thrown stones at motor-cars. He was also satisfied that a lot of stone throwing at motor-cars going on and it was becoming a serious affront causing great inconvenience. He would fine defendant this time but the next time he would be fined. He would fine him \$1 or two weeks imprisonment.

**THE ALLIED VICTORY.**

Hongkong Thanksgiving Services.

**A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE.**

A special thanksgiving service was held yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Church, when there was a very large attendance. The church was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with draperies, palms and ferns and the lighting effects were exceptionally good.

The service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Augustine, the Rector, assisted by Rev. Fr. Spads, who preached the sermon, and His Lordship Bishop Pozzani, D.D., who, after Mass, officiated at the solemn Te Deum and Benediction. The singing was a feature of the service, the choir having been augmented for the occasion and special preparation having been made.

The following was the sermon preached by Rev. Fr. Spads.

On last Monday when the wire brought us the happy news of the signing of the armistice and thus putting an end to the terrible war, a most lively joy permeated the soul of every one at the thought that at last by God's mercy peace with victory is coming and the horrible bloodshed is finished.

Hongkong has celebrated before splendidly many victorious and auspicious events and surely none has been celebrated with such a pure and deep joy by the community, both European and Chinese.

The relief from the anxieties of

the past four years, the victory over an unscrupulous enemy, faithless to the most sacred duties of humanity, wishing and determined to subdue the world to his will by every means, who has committed so many crimes in Belgium, France and elsewhere, justly and rightly made us glad. The thanksgiving services, the public speeches by the authorities and prominent citizens, the public displays over the buildings during these past days have been a solemn expression of duty towards God and country, and to all of them we have gladly and heartily taken part. We are invited to-day again to offer humble and grateful thanks to God for the benefit received, and we do it by offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, which is the most acceptable homage to God that our grateful hearts have at their disposal.

We must not only thank God by mouth, but we must show our gratitude to Him especially in practice, and now comes the duty to learn the lessons of the war, that the untold sufferings of so many millions who either have lost their lives, or have been maimed, or suffered injury in so many different ways, shall not be in vain. We must be better and wiser, lead humble and pure lives, as God detests and rejects the proud, faithfully fulfilling our duty towards God, ourselves and society, that no more such terrible punishment may happen to poor humanity. We must also at the same time pay a special duty of gratitude towards all those noble heroes, who have so willingly and generously made the supreme sacrifice to preserve our liberty: not only must we honour keenly their memory, but as dutiful children of the Catholic Church, we must remember them in our pious prayers at the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar and in all other good works of mercy.

**UNION CHURCH.**

Thanksgiving for the conclusion of the war was the keynote of the morning service at Union Church yesterday, when the congregation included His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, who preached the following sermon:

"The Lord reigneth: let the earth be glad." (Psalm 97/1) and "The Lord reigneth: let the people tremble." (Psalm 99/1).

Two groups of feeling, not opposed but very diverse, spring here from the same cause, which is the manifestation of the Divine sovereign power, appearing on the wall of the mysterious words: Mane, Tekel, Fares, signifying his rejection by God, the punishment of his crimes and his ignominious end with that of his empire. We see this already in part happening with regard to the chief monger of the war.

We give thanks to God that He has mercifully vouchsafed us from falling victims to that dreadful Kultur and shattered to pieces the boast of the proud ex-Buler and his people and has wonderfully disposed our salvation by and all around victory.

We believe in the divine power of a humble prayer and on the value of personal sacrifice through the merit of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Our Holy Father the Pope, who has done everything in his power, following the strictest neutrality, as it owed to the Vicar of Christ to alleviate the miseries of the war, and in a special way in the work of exchanging the prisoners, has requested all the priests all over the world to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice on the 29th last June, Feast of the Prince of the Apostles, to obtain the triumph of justice and a lasting peace. Hundreds of thousands of Holy Sacrifices were offered according to the Holy Father's intention on that day and to these added the pleadings and penances of religious, the Holy Communions of children, the prayers the sufferings, the patient sorrows of widows and orphans of all, have no doubt obtained from the Divine clemency the triumph of our cause.

The whole structure of society in Europe is being transformed and the transformation of the structure betokens a change in mental outlook which is even more remarkable. Victory has at length been achieved with a suddenness and completeness almost beyond the venture of our hopes, and men are in a mood to ask themselves whether they had not been setting their expectations too low in other matters besides military triumph. The military decision has silenced a great deal of pessimism in one special line, and it is inevitably suggested that we have been hopeless and unbelieveing all round. Prussianism is not the only entrenched and prepared enemy of human progress, and if resolute determined effort has been able to bring Prussianism to nought what evil can there be in this world of which we are to go on saying it is too powerful, too deeply rooted, too well panoplied and accoutred, too resourceful and able and sure of itself to be challenged and overthrown?

Doubtless our earth is full of sorrow to-day. But not less certainly is it in travail of a new hope, and the time is coming, perhaps sooner than we dare to think, when we shall remember no more the anguish for joy of the fresh life which is born in the world. Prussianism, which had set its horn on high, is fallen to rise no more. It is doomed for the future to rank with Babylon as the sinners symbol of overweening pride, exalting itself overmuch, and perishing of its egregious lust for power. "The Day," anticipated for precipitated, has come, and for those who sought it, it has proved the Day of Judgment.

The man who beyond any one else incarnated the inordinate arrogance of his people is at this moment a fugitive disowned and discredited, and nothing in language or literature can be found to express his fearsome fate, except perhaps, that tremendous apostrophe of the prophet Isaiah to the Shade of Nebuchadnezzar, descending to the place prepared for it: "How art thou fallen from heaven, O day star, son of the morning; how art thou cast down to the ground, which didst lay low the nations! Thou saidst in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God... I will be like the Most High." Yet thou shall be brought down to Sheol, to the uttermost parts of the pit. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, they shall consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake Kingdoms that made the world as a wilderness, and overthrew the cities thereof; that let not loose his prisoners to their homes? All the Kings of the nations, all of whom sleep in glory, everyone in his own house. But thou art cast forth away from thy sepulchre like an abominable branch, clothed with the stain.

Thou shall not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast slain thy people; thy seed of evil-doers shall not be named for ever." (Isaiah 21/1) Truly when God's judgments are on the earth the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness. A reviewed prospect of hope is opened before every soul which seeks the good of man, as we see it demonstrated once again that there is a God who reigns in holiness, against whose counsel no weapon can be formed to prosper. Who, though He be so long-suffering that our impatience doubts Him, will by no means fail to vindicate His law and make it honourable to our wondering eyes.

Prussianism is not the only drag upon the wheels of His chariot. But the sight of it in the dust gives heart to the people of the earth to throw off other oppressions, to assert that the time past is sufficient for the nations to have lived in the jealous and self-seeking which are the root of all strife and of which Prussianism is the supreme expression.

The sin and folly of the exaggerated nationalism of the past have been demonstrated and rebuked by this war in a way which makes men's souls tremble for the future of the race unless humanity can find means to start from now upon a better basis. Sober statements are talking seriously of a League of Nations to prevent a future war. They do that because they must, because it is gruesome evident that they must unless civilization is to be destroyed by applied science, overpowering man's growing mastery of natural forces to the development of means of destruction. The parliament of man, the Federation of the world, have been content to treat

(Continued on page 5)

## THE ALLIED VICTORY.

(Continued from Page 4.)  
as a poet's dream. God has taught us once again that the man who despises the dream of betterment betrays the future. The alternative to this dream is Prussianism, and nations are being shewn unmistakeably that they must either move towards the vision or sink back into the welter of utter ruin into which some Prussianism or other would sink civilisation before many more generations have refused, like their fathers, to live by God's law of love rather than their own proud selfish lusts.

"Why does not God stop the war?" it used to be asked earlier on. That has not been asked so often of late. We have come to see (if one may say so with entire reverence) that God knew His own business best. To have stopped the war sooner would have been to let the seed of future strife, but the war continued so long and reached such a consummation that the political rulers of the world are taking seriously and practically the ideals of the ancient prophets. The practical man has come to see that the beating of swords into ploughshares must cease to be just a matter of hymn-singing, and there is dawning on the world at large a faith that the thing no longer dismissed as impracticable and visionary can really be carried out.

The error of the Germans is that they have never wanted it carried out. Believing themselves strong and indulging in an incredible coarseness of nature, they thought to hack their way through every hindrance, including the moral law, to their crude ideal of swaggering domination. They had thriven by war, and meant to thrive further. War was their crowning industry, which all other national effort nourished and led up to. Their Deity was no God recognisable by either Jew or Christian, but the old-time "demon" of Teutonic mythology, whose angel was Valkyrie hovering vulture-like over fields of battle, and whose heaven a Valhalla, where slain warriors caroused out of the skulls of their enemies. The Germany of Kant and Beethoven had degenerated to that of Treitschke and Richard Strauss, rattling the sable and the cymbal in the ears of a world which ought not to have endured it so long as it did.

One does not mean, of course, that there are no Christian souls in broad Germany. There are, and may they prove a saving salt in its hour of need. But public aim and policy, as expressed by Emperor, statesmen, teachers, the press, and finally in action through the war, was of a kind with which Christianity can hold no terms, but a crude reversion to type of barbarous ages.

It was a German missionary in the East, I believe, who said his country was bound to lose the war ourselves, and also for the nations if God has eyes. And there lay with whom it has been our necessity.

Germany's ground error—forgetting to contend so sternly: "The enemy that God has eyes, driving through peoples, deceived and deserted by all moral considerations, or holding their rulers, are not forgotten" of that some "good old German God" reflected from their own imaginations would see them through. They made miscalculations enough, we know, and to-day must bitterly sue them. They gauged wrongly the resolution of Belgium, the character and resources of France, the loyalty of British dominions; finally, and fatally, they misjudged the temper of America.

But all these blind stupidities were based on one fundamental blunder—contempt for the common conscience of right and wrong, and ignorance of the self-devotion with which men will rise in its defence. General Hindenburg; who by the way seems to wish to play the man by standing to his post, has been proclaiming that his armies have stood for four years against a world of enemies.

It is not so. Four years ago his country had many friends. But she turned them into enemies by claiming to be a law unto herself and defying every rule and scrupulosity held honourable among men. It was the outrage upon Belgium which roused our country as one man and virtually stilled opposition to the war; it was the reckless attacks on France and Serbia which detached Italy from the Triple Alliance; it was the wanton war upon merchant ships which led the reluctant United States to intervene and finally turn the balance. It is the policy of frightfulness which is responsible now for the humiliating conditions of armistice which have had to be enforced, the conquerors

## YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

## WOOL DRESSING GOWNS

Price \$22.00 to \$30.00

ALSO

## TOWELLING.

## BATH GOWNS

Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.

Price \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.

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34, Queen's Road Central.

being left no choice but fairly to draw the fangs of the offender. Again, the Germans fomented anarchy in Russia, to disable the sword arm of the Slav, and behold the backlash of the tide has carried Bolshevism to the Rhine. If their country is ruined outside and inside, as our Premier says, it is only because God has ordained that action and reaction should be equal in the moral sphere, that when the spoiler has ceased to be he shall be spoiled, that he who digs a pit shall fall into it, that they who take the sword must perish with the sword, that he who rejects the corner-stone of justice and good faith on which hangs the welfare of ordered society shall yet find it grind him to powder. Pride indeed goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. How these old sayings come out sharp and clean to-day in the ears of a generation which had begun to think them trite!

Truly they are, truly as the ten commandments, and as inexorable. The Lord reigneth. A Living God works His will in this our world, and if men refuse to let His rule be overruled them. There is a power—not ourselves making for righteousness, and it has sufficient authority over the conscience of mankind to rally strength to oppose strength when the battle against wrong is set in array. Let the earth be glad, for it is not left to itself ungoverned. We thank the God of our fathers that we have lived to this day, glorious with a vindication of righteousness which will not be forgotten while mind and memory last.

The hope of the future is that we take glorious vindication to heart, and whilst we admire not omit to obey. We ask this for our country was bound to lose the war ourselves, and also for the nations if God has eyes. And there lay with whom it has been our necessity.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

## AMERICAN CHEESE.

## COTTAGE CHEESE.

## FRENCH

## PICNIC

## COULOMMIER

## POTTED

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

## REGRADING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

IT will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on TUESDAY THE 26th NOVEMBER and on THAT DATE the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINI, BARKER ROAD AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

## TOLLS.

An allowance of 20% will be made on all tickets (dog ticket and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

## SEASON TICKETS.

To get strength and nourishment out of food, your blood must be pure and rich. Healthy blood extracts nourishment from food and carries it to feed the muscles and nerves. That is why people take Dr. Williams' pink pills.

For pale people always notice an improved and natural appetite after a few days. Their blood is being purified and the pills are making new blood for them, which enables them to get full value for their meals. This now brings tones up the whole system, digestion is dispelled and normal health is restored.

Go to your chemist for the pills—be sure to say you want Dr. Williams' pink pills—and you will soon find them doing you good. Also obtainable direct, and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, sir for \$8/-, from the China offices of Dr. Williams' Medicines Co., 98, Tszchuen Road, Shangha.

## PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or if returned to the Company's Office a pro-rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper levels.

## JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON.

General Managers. Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

## THE Company's Steamship

## YOKOHAMA MARU.

The above named steamer having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th November, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignees risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 24th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th November, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 31st December, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents. Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## JAECER FINE PURE WOOL

## PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in

Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns, Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers, Lounge Jackets, Gloves.

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO. LTD.

## MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 25.

## Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

## "THETA" UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unsinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

## NEW MUSIC FOR THE COMING SEASON.

## "ISLES OF ALOHA"

## "ALOHA LAND"

## "I MAY BE GONE"

## "MY UKULELE GIRL"

## "MORE CANDY"

## "OVER THERE"

## "OH! JOHNNY OH!"

## ETC.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL 1322.

## WORTH HAVING.

## D. &amp; J. Mc. CALLUM'S

## PERFECTION

## SCOTCH.

## AVOID

## IMITATIONS.

## SOLE AGENTS:—

## CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong.



## LOST.

## FOX TERRIER DOG; black

and tan 'rit' side of head;

black mark round left eye.

Reward paid on returning same to

17, WONGNEICHONG ROAD.

## SHIPPING.

## P.&amp;O.S.N.CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICES  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILING ON OR ABOUT

from from from  
HONGKONG NAGASAKI YOKOHAMA  
7th Dec.  
Montague  
Key West 15th Dec. (Dates to be fixed.)  
Empress of Japan  
Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Freight Service Only.  
Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.  
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sail-  
ing and reservation of accommodation, also  
terms of trips and accompanying literature  
with Vancouver in connection with the  
Pacific Coast, apply to the Canadian Pacific  
Steamship Co. in Canada.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to  
P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
HONGKONG.

For freight rates and strength bills of lading  
with Vancouver in connection with the  
United States also to Europe and West  
India, apply to  
J. H. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT,  
HONGKONG.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to  
DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 TONS EACH.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.  
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Dec. 31st.  
s.s. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to the Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road, Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Yokohama Maru" T. 12,344	MON., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
	"Tama Maru" T. 12,510	SATUR., 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikkō Maru" T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
	"Tenso Maru" T. 7,000	MONDAY, 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Tama Maru" T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Nov.
	"Tama Maru" T. 7,000	
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, PERANG, COLOMBO, DELACOAYA, BAY & CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, BRISBANE, ASTRALIS, TOWNSVILLE, NEW YORK, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	

Omitting Shanghai &amp; Nanking.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAKASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," &amp; "Kaiun Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

"Suwa Maru" MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.  
"Fushimi Maru" THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
SHINTO MARU	32,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	10,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS OBIZU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,300	1st January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between  
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

HONGKONG LINE.

An unsuppassed high class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

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(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the underlined.

Stearns proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS &amp; CO., Canton.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Sinkiang.....15th Nov. at noon.

SWATOW &amp; BANGKOK.....Luchow.....31st Nov. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....KaiHong.....21st Nov. at noon.

TIENTIN.....Huichow.....23rd Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI.....Singan.....26th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAIIS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and

Fan in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 18, 1918.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Italy's Shipbuilding Plans

A Rome telegram, says the Exchange, states that the Leghorn Transportation Minister, Signor M. Orlando, addressing the Mercantile Marine Congress, declared that during the coming year Italy will construct new ships sufficient to make up for her losses from submarine sinkings, without counting the German-Austrian ships seized. The proposed shipbuilding programme was made possible by the large steel shipments conceded by Britain; shipments which it was hoped Britain would keep up during the coming year.

Big Swedish Shipping Scheme.

Advices from Copenhagen state that a Swedish company has applied to the Swedish Government for an advance of two millions of kroner out of the funds for loans to shipping. This company intends, as soon as the present difficulties attending navigation are removed, to establish a number of lines having as their terminus Hamburg, Cologne, Riga, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rouen, Bordeaux, London, and certain other foreign ports which remain to be determined. This same company, besides, projects the starting of a service to the Mediterranean as well as several lines between the Finnish and Russian ports. The company is now having built no less than seven steamers in Swedish yards and three abroad, says the "Expertateur Francais."

Allowances to Ship's Officers.

The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has been officially informed by the Director of Transport and Shipping that officers who are attending the completion of standard steamers will receive full pay—3s 6d per diem subsistence allowance and lodgings allowance up to 1s 6d per day. This works out to a retaining fee of 13s 6d per diem over and above the full pay which these officers draw. This is quite a separate arrangement to the notice appearing in the "Journal of Commerce," to the effect that the National Maritime Board have decided that where navigating and engineering officers remunerated at a rate of pay with food found in addition, are working by their vessels in port with a view to signing articles, and food is not provided by the owners, a subsistence allowance of 5s per day shall be payable in addition to sea pay. It has given no small pleasure to the Council of the association to learn that reasonable consideration has been given to this important subject, as otherwise considerable hardship was imposed upon officers who, being far away from their own homes, were obliged to incur heavy expenses whilst working by their vessels in port.

King of Siam on Freedom of the Seas.

The King of Siam is the author of an article on the "Freedom of the Seas" which appeared in a recent issue of the "Royal Navy League Journal" of Siam. His Majesty very truly observed that many people were too enamored of the sweetness of the expression "Freedom of the Seas" ever to think of explaining it. It was difficult to find an explanation that would satisfy everybody. One party in favour of the principle urged an immunity of private property, or, in other words, they wanted neutral ships to be free from the right of search at sea. If the right of search for contraband were abolished, probably no one would ever be able to detect the passage of such goods. In the present war some neutral countries had been buying much larger quantities of goods than they did in peace time—far more than anyone could believe—they required for themselves—and this naturally aroused the suspicion that they acted as agents for the Central Powers, who could not by direct for themselves. Owing to the fact that Germany respected no rights of nations save those which might be to her advantage, it was necessary for the Allies to be most stringent in their anti-contraband work. Of a truth, the rules of International Law were much on a par with those of sports; both sides must play fairly. Germany in the present war was like the side that was cheating in a game, hence every jot and tittle of International Law became changed and transformed.

Projected Sailing from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship.

HAIPHONG.....Taksang.....Tues., 19th Nov. at 8 a.m.

MANILA.....Yuensang.....Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....Wosang.....Sun., 24th Nov. at 8 p.m.

MANILA.....Loongsang.....Fri., 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily disengaged owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Hongkong and Siam. The former has excellent passenger accommodation, with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, calling at various ports. Tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailing approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when possible.&lt;/

## SHIPPING.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA  
INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners; Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers. Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.

Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE—KÖBE.

BRANCH OFFICE—TOKIO, SINGAPORE & TAISOKU.  
AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOUJ.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Tel. 2844 2nd Floor St. George's Building.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "van CLOON,"

will be despatched on or about the 17th December, 1918 to:  
SWATOW, BELAWAN-DELI, PENANG AND RANGOON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn,  
AGENTS.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU  
fortnightly joint-service of the  
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings  
To SAN FRANCISCO BENDJANI 8,000 22nd Nov., 1918.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn  
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

## NOTICE.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains &amp; Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM, OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

## UNIVERSAL MACHINERY

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU  
SAICON. Code A. B. C. 5th Ed.

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KHAMHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE, RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 F. N. HULME, Manager.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Chongming Yeesekai 7, from Shanghai.

Kingfoot Kaechain Naekai, from Shanghai.

Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.

Yanon, from Kobe.

Wroc, from Yokohama.

K. O. H. Chinese Y. M. C. A., from Shanghai.

Chu Lap Tong, 276, Del Voeux Road Central, from Olongapo.

Wright Passenger, Taino Maru, from Manila, from Kaisai, from

Yautaihsing, from Shanghai.

Nishioka Suzukihoten, from Kobe.

Samyik, from Shanghai.

Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.

Francecom, from Shanghai.

T. KUING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, November 15, 1918.

## MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

Telegraphic advice from the Shanghai Office of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. states that the ss. COLOMBIA, Voyage 8, arrived, sailed from that Port on Saturday, November 16th 1918, for Manila, and will be due there about November 24th.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE ALLIED VICTORY.

London, November 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that His Majesty had intimated that he wished to send a message to the Empire by addressing both Houses of Parliament and official representatives of the Dominions and India in England. It had been decided that the best way of doing this would be that both Houses of Parliament should present an Address to His Majesty. The Address would be moved in both Houses on November 18th or 19th and both Houses would proceed to the Royal Gallery to receive His Majesty's reply.

Later. The Premier will move in the House of Commons on November 17th "that a humble Address be presented to His Majesty, congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice and the prospects of victorious peace."

London, November 14. Their Majesties toured South London, and were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds.

London, November 14. The King and Queen of the Belgians have arranged to formally enter Brussels on November 16.

Paris, November 14. The Government has appointed High Commissioners to administer Alsace-Lorraine.

Amsterdam, November 14. A telegram from Berlin states that the Chief Burgomaster has issued a statement that great numbers of German troops, returning from the Front, are behaving in a most disorderly manner. He appeals to all parties to master the danger.

## GREAT SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

London, November 14.

General J. C. Smuts, representing the Government, as host, at a dinner in London to a number of American editors, said that America's collaboration with the British Empire in reconstructing the future of the world was as significant and promising as was her entry into the war. He paid a tribute to the large-hearted and sportsmanlike way the British were celebrating peace—no vindictiveness, no hymns of hate. "I have had little differences with the British, as you have had, but let us freely and frankly admit that they are a great people—(Cheers). The fearfulness of the fate of Prussian militarism is the most awful and most solemn judgment in history, but all Europe to-day is broken and bleeding and her ancient institutions are collapsing wholesale." He said there was danger of a great setback from which Europe would not recover for generations. The Allies must now organise the world against hunger and unemployment, owing to the new continental situation. It was rapidly being recognised that a League of Nations had become a sheer practical necessity. The inter-Alied machinery which was going to ration the countries against hunger was the first step towards a League. Similarly, owing to shortages, raw materials would have to be rationed. The future map of Europe would soon be a veritable medley of small nations, some of which were already threatened with internal disorders. Therefore, a future international organisation to keep peace was imperative. Thus the League, from small beginnings, would develop vitality and attract a great volume of public opinion, eventually becoming strong enough to essay the supreme task of preserving the peace of the world. The League, moreover, could be usefully employed to depose a nation to act on the League's behalf in governing certain territories, as in the case of some German ex-Colonies. Some of these were quite fairly and properly claimed by, and must, given to, the Dominion which conquered them, but as regards those not so claimed certain Powers might be deputed to hold such Colonies as mandates of the League until the question of their ultimate disposal was settled, because the Allies would resist to the utmost their restoration to Germany, as it was impossible to foresee how Germany would develop in the future. Concluding, General Smuts eloquently urged the making of the best use of the present opportunities. The age of miracles was never past. The whole world was again plastic and susceptible to the new creative impression, and of being remade to better ends on lines of universal freedom and justice, thus permanently establishing goodwill among all classes and nations. The history of South Africa since the Boer War bore immortal testimony to the wisdom of a policy of conciliation. If the victory in this, the greatest of wars, approached the problems of the future in the same large temper, as the British did in South Africa, he believed that a great reconciliation of the peoples of the world might eventuate, even to the disappearance of war itself.

## GERMAN AFFAIRS.

London, November 14.

Most of the Paris newspapers distrust the attitude of Germany's new rulers. *Le Matin* declares that they are playing at revolution in order to secure a modification of the Entente's terms. *Le Echo de Paris* states that the German revolution is an elaborate camouflage.

Copenhagen, November 14.

A telegram from Berlin states that the new German Government consists Herr Ebert, Minister for the Interior and Minister for Military Affairs, Herr Haase, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Scheidemann, Minister of Finance and Minister for the "Colonies," Herr Dittmann, Minister for Demobilisation, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Health, Herr Landsberg, Minister of Publicity and Minister for Fine Arts, and Herr Barth, Minister of Social Policy.

Copenhagen, November 14.

There is a strong moderate movement throughout South Germany. Non-Socialists as well as Socialists have been appointed Ministers in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse and Baden.

Copenhagen, November 14.

The Berlin Government requests that military discipline and the right of punishment be maintained in the Fleet, that officers be obeyed, and that the Soviets support them in maintaining discipline, and, finally, issue a warning against the damaging of ships or other establishments.

London, November 14.

The Foreign Office, hearing that an anti-Semitic pogrom is proceeding at Warsaw, has issued a warning against violence, which is threatening the peoples from the Rhine to the Volga. It points out that the Allies and the United States stand ready to help to restore order, but are powerless if the people embark on anarchy.

Copenhagen, November 15.

The Centre Party in the Reichstag has issued an appeal demanding equal rights for its principles. The National Liberals, in an appeal, promise to co-operate in the establishment of a truly democratic State, and demand the early election of the National Convention.

## LABOURITES AND GOVERNMENT.

London, November 14.

A Labour Party Conference passed a resolution in favour of the Labourites withdrawing from the Government by £1,115,000 against 20,000 votes.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## SURRENDER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

London, November 15.

Bentelearns that the German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, under Admiral Meurer, with a Commission comprising three naval officers and four members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, has arrived at the rendezvous off the Firth of Forth. The Commission is meeting Admiral Sir David Beatty to-night and will be informed how to surrender surface ships and submarines.

The procedure will probably be that the German vessels will be conducted to the arranged rendezvous, and, after inspection, a visiting party will be placed aboard them to take them to their destination.

The battleships surrendering will probably be the Kaiser, the Prinz Regent Luitpold, the Kaiserin, the Koenig Albert, the Markgraf, the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the Grosser Kurfurst, the Bayern, the Friederich der Grosse and the Koenig.

The battle-cruisers will probably be the Derfflinger, the Hindenburg, the Von der Tann, the Scharnhorst, the Moltke and another.

The U-boats interned in Sweden since the armistice must be handed over to the Allies.

Arrangements have been completed for taking over all German ships in the Black Sea.

## THE PEACE CONGRESS.

London, November 15.

The papers state that the Peace Congress will assemble at Versailles early next year. The personnel of the British Delegation, including experts, interpreters, etc., will probably exceed two hundred.

Paris, November 15.

The Allied leaders who have assembled at Paris include Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Orlando, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonino and Colonel House. Many matters have to be arranged before the Peace Conference meets at Versailles early next year.

President Wilson as the head of a belligerent State could not take a direct part in the proceedings.

Among the numerous questions requiring investigation before the Conference is the question of the new frontier between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany, the choice being between the frontiers of 1860, 1871 and 1790.

## THE WAR-MAKERS.

Paris, November 15.

A motion has been proposed by the French Deputies that the government should take steps in conjunction with the Allies to open legal proceedings against those responsible for the war and demand their extradition.

The Tribunal, it was suggested, should be composed of representatives of all countries which have suffered by German cruelty.

## THE FREEING OF ALSACE LORRAINE.

Paris, November 15.

On the whole Front the armies are ready for the great march to the Rhine. Marshal Foch is expected to be soon making a solemn entry into Metz. The work of taking over the disarmed territories of Alsace-Lorraine on the heels of the retiring Germans began on Wednesday.

Three Commissioners of the Republic for Upper and Lower Alsace-Lorraine have been appointed; namely M. Maringer for Strasbourg, M. Mirman for Metz, and M. Poulet for Colmar. The central control will rest with M. Maringer.—*Haves*.

## GERMAN ROYALTY.

London, November 15.

In connection with the question of the Kaiser's internment, the Foreign Ministry states that all the Kaiser's relations with the Army have ceased owing to his abdication.

London, November 15.

Vorwerts announces that the Kaiserin, the Crown Princess and the other Princesses remain at the New Palace at Potsdam, which the Soviets is protecting.

## BRITISH SHIPPING OUTPUT.

London, November 14.

In the House of Commons Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that the merchant shipping output would soon be 3,000,000 tons yearly. He believed that British shipping would play a part in the future which would not be inferior to the part it had played in the past.

## CLEARING THE DARDANELLES.

Paris, November 15.

The French mine-sweeper *Bavot*, while working in the Gulf of Alexandria, struck a mine and blew up. Four men of the crew were lost.

(Continued on page 6.)

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## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, November 14.  
The various rumours as to the whereabouts of the German ex-Crown Prince have been set at rest by the definite report from Amsterdam that he crossed into Holland at Oudvroenhoven with his suite in four automobiles, and was brought to Government House at Maastricht. Apparently the authorities are considering the situation caused by the arrival of the unwelcome visitor.

Amsterdam, November 13.

Three officers accompanied the Crown Prince who, in leaving Spa, motored by a circuitous route to avoid German troops. All four were disarmed by the Dutch frontier guards and devoured the food and beer given to them. The Crown Prince appeared to be in excellent humour. He asked for cigarettes, chatted with the guards and asked for the latest news from Berlin. It is now certain that the Kaiser was not accompanied by any of his family. He and several German officers motored for two hours in the neighbourhood of Amerongen.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

London, November 14.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he proposed to recommend to His Majesty to issue, on November 25th, a proclamation summoning a new Parliament. Nomination day would be on December 14th, and votes would be counted on December 21st or 23rd. Parliament would be prorogued on November 20th or 21st.

## GALLIPOLI HEROES' GRAVES.

London, November 14.  
In the House of Commons, Major Newman suggested that the peace terms with Turkey should ensure to the British Empire the effective custody of that portion of Gallipoli where so many of the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force were buried. Lord Robert Cecil replied that he was grateful for the suggestion, which would be carefully borne in mind.

## AN AUSTRIAN REQUEST.

Washington, November 18.  
Austria has asked President Wilson for his good offices with the Allies for the modification of one of the terms of the Turkish Armistice so as to permit several thousand Austro-Hungarians to remain in Turkish territory instead of returning home, thus adding to the serious food problem.

## BRITISH LABOURITES' DEMANDS.

London, November 15.  
It is understood that the Labour Ministers have decided to remain in the Coalition.

A demonstration at the Albert Hall last evening following the Labour Conference was of a tumultuous character.

Mr. Smillie, referring to interruptions, said some of their revolutionary friends wanted to begin immediately to wipe out all authority in London. That was not the way; it was easier to get what they wanted by the ballot than by bloodshed.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., said it was useless to howl at other people if they were not intelligent enough to vote right.

Mr. Arthur Henderson urged the necessity of reconstructing the Internationals. They did not want Bolshevik peace, which meant bloodshed.

## THE DUTCH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

London, November 15.  
A message from the Hague states that in the Second Chamber, Mr. Troelstra, after alleging that the Queen and her entourage wielded militarist influence, denied that the Revolutionary movement in Holland was due to hunger or despair. It was a conscious expression of the will of Socialists, who had been awaiting a propitious moment. Bourgeois rule was rotting, and Socialists demanded the Socialisation of Labour. They did not want anarchy. He did not believe the Government would be able to rely on the Army or Police.

London, November 15.  
In the Second Chamber at the Hague, the Premier announced that arrangements were being made whereby the Allies would provide Holland with large supplies. The Government would oppose persons not wishing to proceed legally. The Revolutionary Socialist, Mr. Wynkoop, demanded the resignation of the Queen and declared that the Government could not prevent a Revolution by satisfying the stomachs of the people.

London, November 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Volunteer Landsturm, consisting of men who freely offered their services in 1914 although not obliged to undertake military service, has been called up.

## BRITISH PRISONERS STRAGGLING BACK.

London, November 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says war prisoners working near the Front when the Armistice was proclaimed are now coming back in considerable numbers. According to one party from Waterloo, no hindrance is offered to the prisoners' return; some are given lifts in German motor lorries. The condition of numerous batches of ex-prisoners straggling towards the British lines is pitiable.

Extraordinary scenes are reported from Brussels, German snipers and machine-guns ambushing their officers from windows. A very large gathering of British prisoners left the concentration camp near Brussels, despite threats that they would be shot. The threat was not carried out.

## THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

London, November 15.  
The Board of Admiralty, in thanking the Mercantile Marine and the fishing industry for their incomparable services in the war, says without the former's loyal co-operation with the Navy and its indomitable courage, the enemy's submarine campaign must inevitably have attained its object. The success achieved against submarines was also largely due to the interest taken by owners in the defensive equipment of ships; moreover, the convoy system, which played an important part in frustrating the enemy's designs and securing the safe passage of the United States Army, necessitated practising a new science of station-keeping. The accuracy of this greatly depended on engineers' adaptability and skill. Aboard all ships, from the largest Dreadnought to the smallest patrol boat, were found officers and men of the Mercantile Navy combining with those of the Royal Navy in fighting the enemy and defeating his nefarious methods of warfare. In the interests of the glorious Empire the close connection between merchantmen and the Royal Navy must prove a lasting one.

## SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

## Craigmagower v. Royal Engineers.

This League match, played on Saturday, resulted in a comfortable win for Craigmagower. The Engineers were first at the wicket, but could not cope with the bowling of Omar and Grimmett and were all disposed of for 77. The opposing side made a poor showing at the start, but had no difficulty in passing the Engineers' score. Abbas, Thompson and Lammett batting well. Scores:

R.E.  
Captain Wahl, b Omar .. 19  
Cpl. Waller, c Grimmett, b Omar .. 7  
I. Raworth, b Omar .. 8  
L/Cpl. Lawrence, c Omar, b Grimmett .. 0  
Cpl. Pascall, b Grimmett .. 9  
Spr. Purnell, b Omar .. 9  
Sgt. Heath, not out .. 14  
S.M. Jewsbury, b Grimmett .. 4  
Cpl. Millard, run out .. 1  
Cpl. Cooper, c and b Grimmett .. 0  
S.S. White, b Ford, b Grimmett .. 13  
Extras .. 2

Total (for 9 wkt.) .. 143

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

Omar .. 14 1 41 4

Grimmett .. 14 1 34 5

Craigmagower:

A. W. Grimmett, 5 Pascall .. 1

S. Jex, b Pascall .. 0

M. H. Abbas, b Purnell .. 27

J. D. Noria, b Purnell .. 14

T. F. Ford, b Pascall .. 0

F. G. Thompson, not out .. 25

L. E. Lammett, Purnell, b White .. 21

G. N. Manley, c Lawrence, b Purnell .. 0

A. Goldenberg, b Purnell .. 11

U. Omar, b Pascall .. 5

B. Baze, c Purnell, b White .. 5

Extras .. 5

Total .. 77

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

Omar .. 14 1 41 4

Grimmett .. 14 1 34 5

Craigmagower:

A. W. Grimmett, 5 Pascall .. 1

S. Jex, b Pascall .. 0

M. H. Abbas, b Purnell .. 27

J. D. Noria, b Purnell .. 14

T. F. Ford, b Pascall .. 0

F. G. Thompson, not out .. 25

L. E. Lammett, Purnell, b White .. 21

G. N. Manley, c Lawrence, b Purnell .. 0

A. Goldenberg, b Purnell .. 11

U. Omar, b Pascall .. 5

B. Baze, c Purnell, b White .. 5

Extras .. 5

Total (for 9 wkt.) .. 198

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

W. Baines .. 7 0 52 0

Perkins .. 8 0 22 4

Athorne .. 15 0 57 4

Cpl. Wardley .. 5 0 26 1

R. G. A.

Cpl. Mann, b Samy .. 33

Smith, b Samy .. 24

Lt. Torr, b Yeoh .. 5

Yeoh Teik Ee, b Yeoh .. 4

Perkins, c Chos, b Marley .. 58

Athorne, not out .. 37

Lt. Colman, not out .. 14

Sharma, Sgt. Knight, Cpl. Wardley, McDowell, did not bat.

Extras .. 2

Total (for 5 wkt.) .. 179

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

Marley .. 14 1 75 1

Yeoh Teik Ee .. 7 0 29 2

Bumjahn .. 3 8 15 0

Samy .. 4 0 21 2

Wright .. 7 1 35 0

Civil Service v. C. R. C.

In this League match, the Civil Service won somewhat comfortably. Batting first, they declared at 143 for 9 wickets, the feature of the innings being Wood's well-played 64. The C.R.C. tried to draw but were all out just before time for 90. Bird bowled well for Civil Service, taking five wickets for 30, while Ng Sze Kwong was the most successful of the C.R.C. bowlers, his record being five for 46. Scores:

## CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. C. Severn, c and b Yow

Man Tsan .. 3

A. E. Wood, c Ching, b Lee .. 64

B. W. Bradbury, c Chang Chi,

b Ng Sze Kwong .. 15

F. S. Thompson, b Ng Sze

Kwong .. 16

E. Ling, b Ng Sze Kwong .. 19

E. W. Hamilton, c Ching, b

Ng Sze Kwong .. 0

R. E. Bird, b Lee .. 0

P. T. Lamble not out .. 13

T. MacCormac, c Lee .. 0

W. H. Edmonds, c Lee, b Ng

Sze Kwong .. 16

C. Sara, not out .. 4

Extras .. 2

Total (for 9 wkt.) .. 143

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

Yew Man Tsan .. 11 3 39 1

Un Hsaw Fan .. 6 0 31 0

Ng Sze Kwong .. 12 2 48 5

G. Lee .. 7 1 25 3

C. R. C.

Yew Man Tsan, b Bird .. 8

Ng Sze Kwong, c Wood, b Bird .. 6

Cheng Chi, c Hamilton, b

Severn .. 17

H. Ching, c and b Bird .. 5

G. Lee, b Bird .. 0

Un Hsaw Fan, b Ling .. 24

Wong Po Keung, b Bird .. 7

C. F. Lee, b Saven .. 2

James Wong not out .. 16

Cheng Wing Kui, b Ling .. 0

Woo Pak Fook, c and b

Hamilton .. 0

Extras .. 11

Total .. 90

Bowling:

O. M. R. W.

Omar .. 14 1 41 4

Grimmett .. 14 1 34 5

Craigengower:

A. W. Grimmett, 5 Pascall .. 1

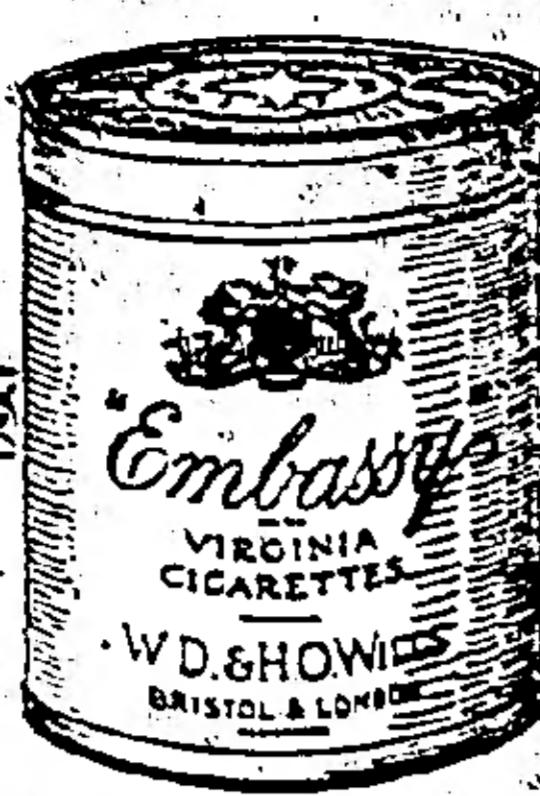
S. Jex, b Pascall .. 0

M. H. Abbas, b Purnell .. 27

J. D. Noria, b Purnell .. 14

T. F. Ford, b Pascall .. 0





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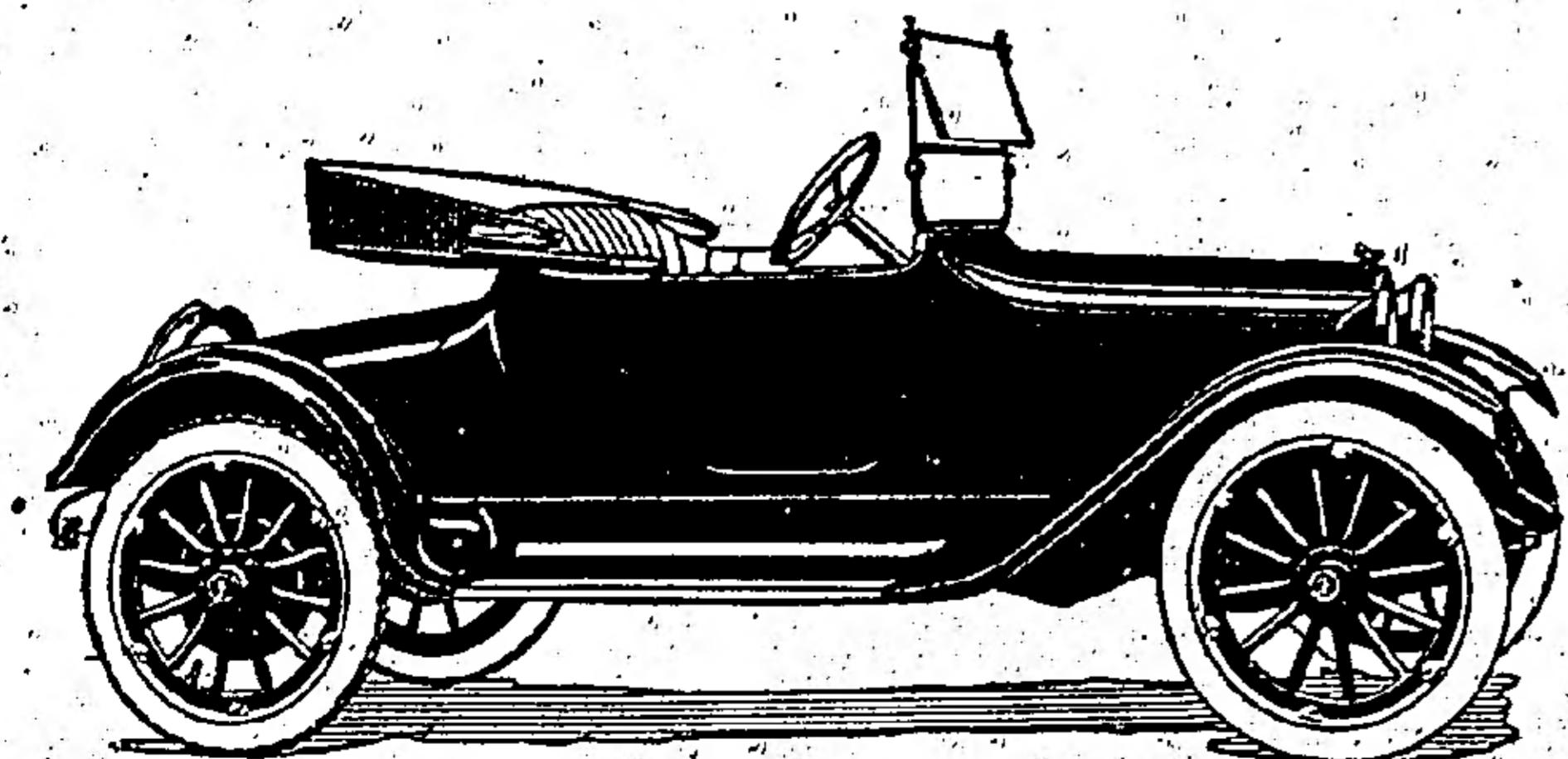
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Australia via Manila—Per CHANGSHA  
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Europe & Nagasaki—Per CYCLOPS  
23rd Nov.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.  
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per LIENHsing, 19th Nov., Sam-  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,  
South Africa, India, via  
Dharu hukdi, Lourenco Mar-  
ques, Cape Town, and Europe,  
via Cape—19th Nov., 10 a.m.  
Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKEIANG,  
19th Nov., 11 a.m.  
Japan via Yokohama—Per SHUNCEIONG,  
19th Nov., 11 a.m.  
Japan via Kobe—Per BILLITON, 19th  
Nov., 3 p.m.  
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SUMAURAMARU, 19th Nov.,  
3 p.m.  
Hochw & Hainan—Per TAKSANG,  
19th Nov., 5 p.m.  
Saigon—Per YUNGSHIN, 19th Nov.,  
5 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 20th November.  
Hainan—Per HANOL, 20th Nov., 1 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Takao—  
Per SUSHU MARU, 20th Nov.,  
5 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 21st November.  
Swatow & Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 21st  
Nov., 8 a.m.  
Shanghai & N. C., Japan via Nagasaki,  
Honolulu, Canada, United  
States, Central & South Amer-  
ica, and Europe via San  
Francisco, and China, 21st  
Nov., Reg. 10:45 a.m. Letter  
11:30 a.m.  
Shanghai and N. China—Per KAIFONG,  
21st Nov., 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

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COMPANY REPORT.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company for presentation at the fifth annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Kuklung Road, Shanghai, tomorrow, states:—

1917.—The balance at Credit of this Account is Taels 734,688.20 and, after deducting an interim dividend of 15 per cent, aggregating Taels 33,828.81 paid on 1st May last, writing Taels 28,493.89 off Gold Securities, and transferring Taels 100,000 to Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account, there remains a sum of Taels 572,391.50 which the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—

A final dividend of 15 per cent, on the paid-up capital, making 30 per cent for the year.

A bonus of 15 per cent, upon Contributory Marine Premium.

\$20,000 transferred to Sterling Reserve, bringing this Fund up to \$220,000.

Taels 25,000 written off Premises.

And the balance to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account, closing the Account for 1917.

1918.—The balance at credit of Working Account to 30th June amounts to Taels 788,592.62.

Directors—Mr. J. Thomson Dredge, was invited to fill the vacancy caused by the departure from Shanghai of Mr. F. A. Fairchild. During the year Mr. Eugene Binder of Messrs. Olivier & Co. accepted a seat on the Board. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. N. Matthews, Mr. G. R. Wingrove being absent on leave. Messrs. Wingrove and Matthews again tender their services to the shareholders.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Chinese Woman Deserted by Husband.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, with attempting to commit suicide.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted and said that the defendant attempted to commit suicide sometime last week by jumping off the 215 p.m. "Star" ferry. He (Inspector Gordon) was not sure that she wished to take her life, because she chose a prominent part to jump off—(laughter). She was sent to hospital, and got all right. The defendant's husband went away to the Federated Malay States and it was alleged that no remittance was sent to her. A settlement was attempted by Inspector Gordon between the defendant and her husband's brother, who was ready to take her and give her free board and lodgings, with a certain amount for pocket expenses. The woman, after the settlement, went to Inspector Gordon for some reason or other and did wish to go to her husband's brother. Inspector Gordon even brought her up to the Court.

Defendant said that she had no money, she having lent all she had to the brother-in-law who did not pay her. Her creditors in the country had pressed her and as she had no money it was impossible for her to go back to the country. Her husband had gone to the Federated Malay States and had not sent her any money. She had to pay for her board and lodgings, for which she had no money.

Defendant's brother-in-law said he was ready to take the defendant giving her a cubicle, meals and money for pocket expenses. What the defendant had said about the money lending affair was not true. He was employed for over 30 years in Holt's Wharf.

His Worship said that the defendant must accept the brother-in-law's offer and if she did not do so she did it at her own risk. He bound her over in a pecuniary bond of \$100 to keep the peace for a year.

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Nov. 18th, 19th, & 20th. 1918.  
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Episodes 3 & 4

"THE LIMBERGER CYCLONE"

British Gazette No. 477.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, 19th November,

1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

72 Pieces Chefoo Pungee Silk

(slightly stained by water)

On view from Monday, the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th November, 1918

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Engine and Boilers

salvaged from the s.s. "HONGKONG"

now lying at the following place:

Engine at No. 400 Canton Road.

Boilers next to Kwong

Cheong Hing's Shipyard, Cleung

Sha Wan.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be

received at the Headquarters,

Victoria Barracks, until 12

o'clock NOON on TUESDAY,

26th November, 1918, for the

supply of FORAGE for the period

1st January, 1919, to 31st March,

1919.

Forms of Tender and other

particulars may be obtained from

the office of the O.C. A.S.C. at

the Headquarters Office,

Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.

HONGKONG POULTRY  
ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING in connection

with the above will be held

in the MUSIC ROOM of the

CITY HALL at 5.15 P.M. on

WEDNESDAY next, the 20th

inst.

FOR BUSINESS.

To form a Poultry Association

and to arrange to hold a Poultry

Show at an early date.

N.B.—All interested are invited

to attend.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by G. T. Wilson, at 11, Lee-Ho-Sa Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.